

GIRL PRISONER
UNDER GUARD AT
THE JEFFERSON

Arrested After Solicit-
ing Advertisements
for Hospital.

FRANKLY SHOWS
HOW SHE WORKS

Jean C. Middlemiss Had Per-
mission of Retreat Superin-
tendent to Solicit Contracts,
but Board of Managers Later
Claimed to Police—Prison-
er's Firm Wires Lawyer to
Protect Her—Many Queer
Angles Puzzling to Detectives.
May Drop Case in Police Court
To-Day.

Believing that she has been obtain-
ing money under false pretense by
claiming to represent the Retreat for
the Sick, Miss Jean C. Middlemiss, a
strikingly beautiful girl of twenty
years, was arrested yesterday at the
Jefferson Hotel by Detective-Sergeants
Wiley and Kellam. At the Second
Police Station she was charged with
being a suspicious character, suspected
of larceny.

Miss Middlemiss, who is educated
and refined, was entirely frank when
questioned by Captain McMahon. She
admitted that she had solicited ad-
vertisements in the name of the hospi-
tal, but said that the hospital was
represented by the American Drug
and Publishing Company, Inc., of Phila-
delphia, had an agreement with the
hospital, whereby her acts were perfectly
proper.

In Custody at Jefferson.

Following her arrest she at once
communicated with her employers, who
immediately wired Attorney
Hiram M. Smith and retained him to
defend her. The Philadelphia Police
Department was brought into the case
and full information was requested
from Chief of Police Werner concern-
ing the girl's arrest.

Contrary to the usual form, the
prisoner was not locked up, but was
permitted to remain at the Jefferson
under guard of an officer. However,
she went to the Second Station to have
her name entered on the blotter. She
was escorted there by Detective Wiley
and Hunter McG. Bigler, cashier of
the Jefferson. She was at once re-
turned to the hotel and placed in the
company of Captain McMahon, after
which she was interviewed by her
lawyer.

Hospital Made Complaint.

Following a complaint made to the
police last Thursday by the Retreat for
the Sick that a woman was soliciting
contributions for the hospital without
authority, and had turned over to the
money over to it, after collecting, it is
said, a considerable sum, the follow-
ing advertisement appeared the next
morning in The Times-Dispatch:

"The Retreat for the Sick has not
solicited funds through Miss Ristine
or any other person. By order of the
president, Miss Norwood."

The woman proved to be Miss B. W.
Ristine, of Philadelphia, representing
the Retreat for the Sick. Captain
McMahon found that she was a
guest at the Jefferson, but investi-
gation showed that she had left the
city and the case was practically
dropped.

Arrested While Buying Ticket.

Yesterday morning Captain McMa-
hon received information that a woman
claiming to solicit advertisements
for the Retreat for the Sick was at
the Second Market. An officer was
sent to look for her, and she was dis-
covered. A search by the police was
at once begun. Captain McMahon
quickly located her at the Jefferson,
and hurrying there, found her in the
hotel ticket office buying transportation
for Lynchburg. She arrived in
the city yesterday morning.

She was closely questioned, and pro-
duced what appeared to be an agree-
ment with the hospital, signed by
the superintendent, Miss L. G. Thomas,
giving her the right to solicit ad-
vertisements, but she said that the
signature which were to be used by
the hospital patients.

Sent for Miss Thomas.

Miss Thomas was sent for, and, com-
ing to the hotel, she said that she
had never before seen Miss Middlemiss.
Known the agreement, she ad-
mitted that the signature was her
own, but said she had never signed
any such paper for Miss Middlemiss.
She said she had signed some paper,
but did not recall its exact purport,
for Miss Ristine.

Captain McMahon closely examined
the contract and, holding it to the
light, observed that apparently some
name had been erased and that of
Miss Middlemiss written in its stead.
Miss Middlemiss said that the paper
was given her at her office in Phila-
delphia, and that she had not the
faintest idea that anything was wrong
with it.

According to what Miss Thomas told
Captain McMahon, Miss Ristine prom-
ised to supply the hospital with station-
ery free for one year if it would
permit certain advertisements to be
placed upon it. She thought she was
consenting to this plan, and signed
the contract.

The contract grants permission to
solicit advertisements in the name
of the hospital, and they are to be
placed on portfolios which will be used
by patients. The income from the ad-
vertisements is to go to the Phila-
delphia concern, and in return the
hospital is to receive writing mate-
rial for one year.

Hospital Indorsed Check.

According to the police, Miss Middle-
miss was given a check yesterday for
\$15 by a local contracting firm, made
payable to the Retreat for the Sick.
Miss Middlemiss, it was said, had it
properly indorsed by one of the mem-

NEED GENERAL REVISION

Commissioner Cabell Discusses Present
Revenue Laws.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 14.—That in
many prohibition States the authorities
make little effort to enforce the law
against the manufacture of liquor, and
that the United States revenue laws
need a general revision to capably
cover the many changes, was stated by
Royal E. Cabell, Commissioner of In-
ternal Revenue, in a speech here yester-
day before the National Wholesale Li-
quor Dealers' Association.

Of the 2,471 illicit stills unearthed
by the department last year, he said,
961 were in Georgia, 426 in North Car-
olina, 349 in Alabama, 375 in South Car-
olina and 269 in Tennessee, Oklahoma
and Virginia.

Mr. Cabell said "that agitators for
prohibition make fewer converts to
their cause than do the disreputable
saloon," and he urged that the whole-
saler drive such places out of busi-
ness, as the best means of checking
antiquiquor agitation.

SURGEON NOTES DISTINCTION

Surgeon Woman Cannot Equal Man in
Abstract Mental Conception.

Philadelphia, May 14.—Dr. Edward
Anthony Spitzka, professor of anatomy
at Jefferson Medical College, who has
examined hundreds of human brains,
declares that women can never be the
equals of men in abstract mental con-
ception. Dr. Spitzka's examinations have
shown no notable differences be-
tween the brain of the sexes, except
that the feminine brain is smaller
and the convolutions broader and more
simple. "The female brain," he says,
"is usually characterized by a smaller
frontal lobe. The frontal lobe is
concerned more with the abstract
concept, and therefore it would seem
that the male is possessed of greater
capacity for abstract conception. The
average feminine brain is smoother,
less richly convoluted and less com-
pletely fissured than that of man."

ISMAY'S THANK OFFERING

Will Found Endowment Fund for
Penalizing Disabled Seamen.

Liverpool, May 14.—The Liverpool
Journal of Commerce states that J.
Bruce Ismay has decided, as a mem-
orial of the heroism displayed by all
sections of the crew of the Titani-
c, and as something of a thank-
offering for the safety of himself
and of the other surviving
passengers, to found an endowment
fund with a gift of probably £20,000
(\$100,000) to provide pensions for
disabled White Star Line seamen of
all classes, whether engaged above or
below deck, or for the widows of such
men.

It is understood that the details of
the scheme will shortly be made
known by the Lord Mayor of Liver-
pool.

ENTOMBED MINERS ALIVE

Being Fed by Means of Small Pipe
Driven Through the Earth.

Duluth, Minn., May 14.—Six of
thirteen men entombed at the 21,000-foot
level of the Norrie Mine, at Ironwood,
Mich., by a cave-in last night, are to-
night grouped in a small space, with
five of their comrades dead beside
them.

Two other bodies have been
brought to the surface.

The men still alive are being fed
by means of a little pipe driven through
the earth that hems them in. Many
rescues are working to save them.
It is not known just what caused the
cave-in. The mine is controlled by
the Oliver Mining Company, a subsidi-
ary of the United States Steel Cor-
poration. At the offices of that company
here late today it was ascertained
that there was some hope that the six
living would be rescued.

APPLICATION IS DENIED

Railroads Seek Relief From One Sec-
tion of Interstate Commerce Law.

Washington, D. C., May 14.—The In-
terstate Commerce Commission today
denied the application of the Tide-
water and Western and other rail-
roads for relief from the fourth sec-
tion of the Interstate Commerce law.
It was proposed to establish rates on
manufactured tobacco from Farmville,
N. C., to Baltimore, Philadelphia and
New York, rates lower than those now
concurrently in effect from interme-
diate points, without observing the
provisions of the fourth section. The
commission holds that no showing
having been made as to why the ap-
plication should be granted, it should
be denied.

Progressives Support
Anti-Injunction Bill

One of Most Advanced Steps Ever
Taken in Interests of Or-
ganized Labor.

Washington, May 14.—Supported
by all of the progressive Republi-
cans, the House tonight passed
the Clayton anti-injunction bill,
241 to 169. The measure, which is
presently before it, and the result was
announced to the accompaniment
of a remarkable demonstration.
The legislation is regarded as one
of the most advanced steps ever
taken in the interests of organized
labor.

Throughout the debate President
Campers, Secretary Morrison and
a half dozen members of the execu-
tive committee of the American
Federation of Labor were interested
listeners. They occupied a front
row in the members' gallery.

The opposition to the measure
endeavored to put through a substi-
tute drawn by Representative
Sterling, of Illinois. This modified
the sweeping terms of the Clayton
bill, but it was defeated, 219 to 48.
It was generally said that the Clay-
ton measure met with little
opposition in the Senate. The bill
amends the law to prohibit the
issue of injunctions without notice
being served on those affected.
Such injunctions would be effective
for seven days only, and renewals
would be possible only when the
court was convinced such action
was necessary for the conserva-
tion of rights or property.

"John Doe" injunctions would be
impossible and the rights of "peace-
ful picketing" in strikes or "peace-
ful boycotts" would be recognized.

STALK IN WHERE
NO ANGELS TREAD

Ashton Starke Raps
Candidates Who Seek
Highest Honor.

UNFIT TO SERVE
ON NEW BOARD

Eloquent Plea for Wise Selec-
tion Warmly Cheered by 500
Members at Chamber Smoker.
Laughlin Speaks on the
Urgent Need of Cur-
rency Reform.

"Without reference to any man who
is now aspiring for public position in
our midst, you and I know that men
haunt themselves and presume to call
upon our suffrage whom nothing less
than the spathy of the people would
ever have considered with such ef-
ficiency," Ashton Starke, last
night to 500 members of the Chamber
of Commerce who crowded the Jeff-
erson Hotel auditorium upon the occa-
sion of the Chamber's third general
meeting this year.

The pronouncement came as the clin-
ing of a stirring address calling the
staidest men of Richmond to the help
of the city in a critical period of her
municipal existence, exhorting all fair-
minded voters to lay aside motives
of friendship or political expediency
in the selection of the five men who
are to form a new governmental board
invested with wide power to make or
unmake laws.

The speaker laid bare in un-
flinching words what in his opinion
constituted the most flagrant politi-
cal sin, and issued a call for a
new order of municipal patriotism to
usher in a broader and better era.

Vigorous applause greeted Mr.
Starke's homely portrayal of particu-
larly marked candidates. The pictures he
drew were at times blunt to the point
of caricature, but the audience seem-
ed to find ample justice in their ap-
plication to local conditions and at-
tacked its approval by long continued
hand-clapping.

Urges Curbing of Money Trust.

Professor J. Lawrence Laughlin, of
the University of Chicago, opened the
speaking program after an introduc-
tion by President T. M. Carrington, of
the Chamber of Commerce, with an
able analysis of the present banking
situation which he stigmatized as
"outrageous, backward and antiquated,"
and with an earnest advocacy of
a National Reserve Association to
remedy inequalities and abuses.

The founding of such an institution,
he urged, instead of being in the in-
terests of banks and bankers, would
benefit directly every merchant, busi-
ness man and laborer by insuring an
elastic currency in periods of finan-
cial stress with a corresponding stabil-
ity in the employing industries upon
the operation or cessation of which
the general prosperity so greatly de-
pends.

A national reserve association, said
Professor Laughlin, would break the
thrall of the country bank and its
feudal dependence upon the central
banking cities. It would prevent the
discriminations that are now widely
practiced by those in control of the
money market in favor of companies
and industries in which they are in-
terested and make impossible the ar-
bitrary concentration of enormous
capital in one section of the country
to the inconvenience and disaster of
another.

Pays Respects to Poets.

Mr. Starke opened fire early in his
address against candidates for office
who pose as friends of the workman
only so long as it furthers their
designs. To the body of citizens, he said,
can be more depended upon to at-
tend to an earnest conception of indepen-
dence and duty than that class which
work at the wheels of industry for
their daily bread. He was one of that
class himself, he said, referring to the
days of his youth when he learned to
earn the mother's pence.

"I thought then that I was a laboring
man, and looked at life from a
laboring man's standpoint," said Mr.
Starke, "but to-day, when the political
mountebank and ward shyster, who
knows not the difference between the
rack and the jackass, assumed to be
the workman's best friend, I, with the
rank and file of the working
people repudiate such an alliance."

The speaker told of an April day in
1865, when he stood on Gimble's Hill
and looked upon a setting furnace
and a black and white crowd of
Capitol Square to the James River.
The world, he said, knew no greater
heroism than the lives and acts of
those men and women who took upon
themselves the staggering task of re-
establishing the city to the mournful
strains of the "Swanee Song."

"The Professional Pensioner."

"Why you don't defend her," demanded
Mr. Starke, "against the political trick-
ster, the pensioner, the man who at
times, everywhere and every time, ap-
pears as a candidate for the city nurse's
votes that sit continually watching for
the opportunity to make money out of
them. They are men who are not
concerned with the lives and acts of
those men and women who took upon
themselves the staggering task of re-
establishing the city to the mournful
strains of the 'Swanee Song.'"

"I have not changed position; we
are progressive, and we stand exacer-
bated, where we stood four years ago. It
is Mr. Taft who has left us, and who
has joined the enemy."

"I stand by all my administration,"
said Colonel Roosevelt, declaring that
"those who were against Mr. Taft
four years ago had not changed, but
that it was Mr. Taft who had changed.
In his speech here to-night the Colonel
said:

(Continued From Seventh Page.)

RENEWS ATTACK
UPON PRESIDENT

Colonel Charges That
Taft Has "Joined
the Enemy."

MAKES NEW POINT
IN HIS ADDRESS

Denies Right of His Successor to
Criticize Acts of Roosevelt
Administration Because He
Was Part of It—Confi-
dently Predicts His
Own Victory.

Roosevelt and Clark
Winners in California

San Francisco, Cal., May 14.—
Theodore Roosevelt and Champ
Clark were apparently victorious
by a large majority over their
respective Republican and Demo-
cratic rivals in California's pre-
fidential presidential primaries. This
statement is based on returns re-
ceived from 130 precincts out of a
total of 3,700 in the State, as fol-
lows:

Republican—Roosevelt, 7,257; Taft,
4,162; La Follette, 1,635.

Democratic—Clark, 1,137; Wilson,
658.

These returns were in the main
from the five congressional districts
embracing the three most populous
districts of the State—San Fran-
cisco and Los Angeles counties and
the suburban area bordering San
Francisco Bay. They are regarded
as indicative of the general result.
In San Francisco, in which were
centered the hopes of the Taft man-
agers, the vote was close. One
hundred and twenty precincts com-
plete in San Francisco county, out
of 236, gave Roosevelt, 5,281; Taft,
4,257; La Follette, 2,572; Clark,
1,913; Wilson, 527.

Outside of San Francisco, Roose-
velt apparently carried every con-
gressional district, his vote being
especially heavy in the interior
counties. Women voters played a
large part in to-day's primaries.
Returns from all parts of the State
indicate that they went to the polls
in greater numbers than the men,
in proportion to registration. All
of the twenty-six delegates elected
to-day were chosen at large, and are
bound by the State law they are
bound by the popular expression
of preference.

Canton, Ohio, May 14.—The first
day of Colonel Roosevelt's campaign
in Ohio ended here to-night with his
first prepared speech in the State. It
was a day of crowds and noise and
speeches in quick succession, as
Colonel Roosevelt was hurried through
the eastern part of the State in an
effort to keep up with the schedule
which had been arranged. This called
for thirteen speeches, and the
Colonel made several more than that.
There were large crowds, and in some
cases huge ones, wherever he spoke.
Colonel Roosevelt covered part of
the ground which President Taft
went over to-day, and their paths
crossed several times.

The former President renewed his
attack upon his successor. He as-
serted at the outset that he would
not reply to the things which Mr.
Taft said about him so far as they
were personal, but would confine
himself to the political principles in-
volved.

A new point which Colonel Roose-
velt developed was his denial of the
right of President Taft to criticize
acts of the Roosevelt administration.
He took the ground that as a mem-
ber of the Roosevelt Cabinet, Mr.
Taft was a part of the administration,
and as candidate for President he
must campaign with the record
of the Roosevelt administration as
his platform.

Colonel Roosevelt charged that the
President had "joined the enemy."
"I wish to make the issue one of
principle, and not of personal abuse,"
Colonel Roosevelt said.

"I see that Mr. Taft yesterday al-
luded to me as a demagogue, a
neurotic, a flatterer, an egotist, and
as a man who had brought about the
retardation in kind. But I wish to
point this out to you."

"Four years ago Mr. Taft had not
discovered that I was a flatterer, a
demagogue, an egotist and engaged
in honeyfuzzing the people, and yet
I stood then exactly where I stand
now."

Not in Good T. etc.

"I forget whether it was yesterday
or to-day that Mr. Taft made a re-
mark, which I do not think was in
very good taste, as to the possibility
of my having died in the Titanic dis-
aster. He should have a complete mo-
ment of calling me a neurotic and a
demagogue and telling about what
would happen if I had died on the
Titanic and all the rest of it. I ask
your attention only to the great is-
sues involved in this fight."

Colonel Roosevelt declared that the
"house" who were against Mr. Taft
four years ago had not changed, but
that it was Mr. Taft who had changed.
In his speech here to-night the Colonel
said:

"We have not changed position; we
are progressive, and we stand exacer-
bated, where we stood four years ago. It
is Mr. Taft who has left us, and who
has joined the enemy."

"I stand by all my administration,"
said Colonel Roosevelt, declaring that
"those who were against Mr. Taft
four years ago had not changed, but
that it was Mr. Taft who had changed.
In his speech here to-night the Colonel
said:

(Continued On Eighth Page.)

Dies Suddenly at Hamburg



KING FREDERICK VIII OF DENMARK.

London May 15.—King Frederick VIII, of Denmark died suddenly this
morning at Hamburg.

Hamburg, Germany, May 15.—King Frederick VIII, of Denmark arrived
at the Hamburger Hotel yesterday, and died during the night.

Christian Frederick was proclaimed King of Denmark as Frederik VIII.
on January 30, 1906, after the death of Christian IX, the aged King, who was
dean of the crowned heads of Europe, father of King George of Greece, of
the Queen Mother Alexandra of Great Britain, the Empress Dowager of Rus-
sia, and grandfather of King Haakon VII, of Norway.

King Frederick VIII, was born at Copenhagen June 3, 1843. He was as
popular with the people of Denmark as was his father. By the wish of his
parents, he was brought up with great simplicity. Frederick saw his younger
brother and his own son becoming reigning monarchs of Greece and Norway,
respectively, while he himself was still an heir apparent.

King Frederick was noted for his culture and possessed many foreign
distinctions. While seldom openly identifying himself with political ques-
tions, he took an active part in all public movements. He was at one time
chancellor of Copenhagen University and head of the Free Masons of Den-
mark. He was well known as a promoter of philanthropic objects. His
interest in the army, of which he was once inspector-general, was keen, and
he introduced many reforms which improved the lot of the soldiers.

Several months ago King Frederick suffered a serious illness. While tak-
ing his customary walk he had a sudden seizure, and was compelled to
return to the palace. Later it was announced he had suffered a chill,
but of a mild nature of his malady was not disclosed.

While he showed rapid recovery, he suffered a relapse two weeks later,
and considerable anxiety was experienced by members of the court as to
his condition.

RICHESON TAKEN
TO STATE PRISON

Spends Night Within Dozen
Paces of the Death-
house.

HE DOES NOT BREAK DOWN

Condemned Man's Attorney Still
Hopes for Executive
Clemency.

Boston, Mass., May 14.—Clarence V. T.
Richeson, slayer of Avis Linnell, slept
to-night within a dozen paces of the
deathhouse at the Charlestown State
Prison. Late this afternoon he was
sent from his cell in the Charles
Street Jail, handcuffed to an officer and
hurried away in the jail van to the
prison. Some time next week, prob-
ably either on Monday or Tuesday,
shortly after midnight, he will die in
the electric chair, if the orders of the
court are carried out.

Contrary to expectations, Richeson
did not break down. As he has sub-
mitted for days to an exhaustive exami-
nation by alienists, some officials had
predicted that he would not have the
strength to face the final step in his
career. As the prisoner stepped out
and started toward the deathhouse
his head was held low, and he glanced
neither to the right nor the left until
almost in the shadow of the doorway.
Then he gave one look upward at the
blue sky, which he was probably to see
for the last time, and entered the win-
dowless building.

Clothed in Prison Suit.

The first act at the prison was to
clothe the prisoner in the prison-made
suit always given to prisoners when
they enter the chamber. The Rev. Her-
bert W. Stebbins, the prison chaplain
and Attorney William Morse, counsel-
or for the prisoner, visited him. Mr.
Morse, on leaving him, said he still
had hopes the Governor and council
would extend clemency, and that Rich-
eson himself was not without hope.

Through the two weeks past alienists
have been examining the prisoner in
the Charles Street Jail as to his sanity.
The Governor's council will visit him
to-morrow, and he will probably turn
at that time whether the Governor con-
siders the reports of the alienists war-
rant him in placing before the peni-
tentiary.

A meeting of the executive council,
which alone has the power to save
Richeson from paying the extreme pen-
alty for the murder of Avis Linnell,
was called to-day for noon to-morrow.
If Governor Bass is satisfied from per-
sonal examination, state officials and
others that there is a reasonable doubt
regarding Richeson's responsibility, he
has the power to refer a petition for
commutation of sentence to the coun-
cil, with or without suggestions, but
the council is not bound by anything
the Governor may say, and the Govern-
or has no power to order a stay in
the execution of the sentence, or to re-
prieve or a commutation without the
consent of the majority of the council.

In case a petition is referred by the
Governor to the council, the matter
first will be considered by the pardon
committee of the council, which may

(Continued On Eighth Page.)

STATE HAS MADE
OUT STRONG CASE
AGAINST ALLEN

Verdict of Murder in
First Degree Gener-
ally Expected.

THREE SPEECHES
MADE TO JURY

Final Arguments Probably Will
Be Delivered To-Day, and
Fate of Prisoner Then Will
Rest With Jury—Lawyer for
Defense, in His Address, Seeks
to Place Blame for Courthouse
Tragedy on Dexter Goad—Al-
leged Conspiracy Is Denied.

BY ALEXANDER FORWARD.

Wytheville, Va., May 14.—Three of
the speeches of attorneys in the trial
of Floyd Allen, for the murder of W.
M. Foster in the Courthouse tragedy
of seven days ago, were made to-
day to-day. It is widely ex-
pected that the jury will reach a
verdict of murder in the first degree
by noon to-day. Judge N. H. Oakes
represented the prosecution, while the
attorney for the Commonwealth was
by John A. Hays. Each consumed
close to two hours, Judge Oakes
exceeding this by twenty minutes.

Three more addresses are to be de-
livered. Commonwealth's Attorney S.
J. Hays, of Carroll, will make
the fourth speech to-morrow. He
will be followed by Judge N. H. Oakes,
of Roanoke, who will close the
case for the defense. Then Joseph C.
Weyer, of Raleigh, will make the con-
cluding speech.

The jury probably will go to the
jury to-morrow afternoon. The time
of the verdict, if any, is, of course,
probable.

While the preponderance of public
opinion is that the State has made out
a strong case against Floyd Allen, and
one who almost argues a verdict of
murder in the first degree, the jury
has not a few people who predict a finding
of manslaughter or of murder in the
second degree. In fact, there may be
found people who believe there will be
an acquittal, but they are heard from
in every case.

Keeps Up His Courage.

The prisoner at the bar keeps up
his courage remarkably well. He still
smiles at those who speak to him in
the courtroom outside, and is al-
ways responsive to the kindly words
showing him. To prevent his knee from
becoming stiff, Dr. Peyton Green, the
jail physician, has taken off the plaster
cast which bound him, and has put
in place another. There will be no
cast, and he will be able to use his
knees, and with a pair of crutches,
which may be secured for him, he can
walk a little without assistance. When
this was done Floyd Allen said: "Doc-
tor, I guess this is about the last thing
you will do for me. I shall be glad
to get away from here, in some way, within
a very few days."

Mrs. Allen sits beside him inside the
courtroom, never once raising her
head. The other prisoners in the jail
remain well.

The speeches of to-day, quite natu-
rally, were largely repetitions of
theories of the prosecution or the de-
fense. Each speaker reviewed the
evidence in the case, and made a stand-
point, stressing that which he favored,
and omitting that which might injure his
cause. Oratory was in the main es-
chewed for argument.

It was the burden of the defense's
argument, and from Goad was the
cause of the tragedy, and the
prosecution's that the defense has no
case save upon the unsupported testi-
mony of Floyd Allen.

Opening Speech of Willis.

R. H. Willis, of Roanoke, made the
opening speech of the day, and made
effort received highly favorable com-
ment from the many attorneys who
sat within the bar, as well as from
spectators. His delivery, while un-
hesitating, was not too rapid, and his
points were clear and well stated.

Following out the theory of the de-
fense, Mr. Willis argued that the
Allen, of Carroll, had been hounded
and persecuted by Dexter Goad, the
wounded clerk of the court. He told
of the little schoolhouse row, which
ended in so many indictments.

Incidentally, he denounced Deputy
Sheriff Samuels and Peter Easter, who
were in charge of the Edwards boys
when they were released by Floyd Allen.

"Why did not the attorneys for the
prosecution tell you," he asked, "about
Dexter Goad and his methods against
the Allen?" "Why did not they tell
you why he was there in the court-
room with two pistols? I expect he
was afraid of Floyd Allen, after he
had gone to Judge Massie with stories
of him, and after he had helped to
pile up the indictments. You will notice
that although Dexter Goad sat
behind the attorneys for the prosecu-
tion during the taking of evidence in
this case, he was not put back upon
the stand by them."

Mr. Willis ridiculed the testimony of
Cyrus Phibbs and of Sidney Spraker
and others which tended to show con-
spiracy. He called this "tommy rot"
and "the fruit of imagination."

The Commonwealth, he asserted,
did not want to find the Foster and
Webb pistols, and knows that Floyd
Allen did not kill Foster. "The Allen,"
he added, "may shoot, but they don't
lie." Trifles had been augmented to
look like a momentous testimony.

Starting Theory Advanced.

One of the most startling theories
evolved by Mr. Willis was that Dexter
Goad shot Judge Massie in the left
leg while firing at Sidney and Claude
Allen. He thought, though, that the
fatal bullet in the judge's body was
fired by one of the Allen's.

The evidence of Preston Fowler,
the preacher, was ridiculed by Mr.
Willis, who said he distrusted a man
who was too pious. He had been un-
able to find anybody in the courtroom

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Dramatic End
of Bandit Gang

Paris, May 15.—The career of the
last of France's notorious bandit
gangs was dramatically ended this
morning, when, after an eight-
hour battle, Octave Saenger and
his confederate, Vallet, were blown
up in an explosion of a small villa
at Nogent-Sur-Marne, where they
had taken refuge. It was shat-
tered by shots of dynamite, their
house fell to when shellfire was
explosion under its walls. The
police found Saenger dead and Vallet
dying. Five